

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation

Sunburst Avenue Bike Trail Project in the Community of Joshua Tree

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

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ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, and construction monitoring and reporting.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the Sunburst Avenue Bike Trail Project, a two-mile long linear project in the community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. This investigation was conducted at the request of the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works in support of a proposed bike lane along a two-mile long segment of Sunburst Avenue. The study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In March 2019, the results of a cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton were provided to ECORP Consulting Inc. (ECORP) by the County of San Bernardino. The records search results provided to ECORP by the County indicated that two cultural resources were documented within the Project Area: a segment of historic-period Sunburst Avenue (P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H) and a historic-period General Land Office Survey marker (P36-020672). An additional 37 resources have been documented within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. The records search indicated that portions of the Project Area had been previously surveyed in 1974, 1975, 2009, and 2013 and 12 additional cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1974 and 2013. In May 2019, ECORP requested a search of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search results were negative, indicating no record for the presence of Native American Sacred Lands within the Project Area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified eight Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, two historic-period utility line segments (SB-001 and SB-002) were documented and two previously recorded resources, a segment of Sunburst Avenue and a General Land Office (GLO) quarter section marker, were field checked. The GLO quarter section marker was found to be no longer extant. A segment of Sunburst Avenue and the two newly recorded utility segments were evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Places (CRHR), and are therefore not Historical Resources as defined by CEQA. Therefore, the proposed Project will not result in impacts to a Historical Resource. The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is believed to be low, although there is some potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. If new artifacts or features are encountered, recordation and evaluation of the resource(s) would be required. If found to be CRHR-eligible and significant impacts to the resource(s) cannot be avoided, additional mitigation measures would be required. If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and Assembly Bill (AB) 2641 shall be followed.

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Attachment C – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation's
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Zanja Trail Project - 7th Street to Church Street
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SB	Senate Bill
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In May 2019, ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted a cultural resources investigation of an approximately two-mile long linear Project Area in the community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The study was conducted at the request of the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works in support of a proposed bike lane along Sunburst Avenue. The purpose of this study was to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed Project. The study included a cultural resources records search, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, a field survey, and resource evaluations for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This Project was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

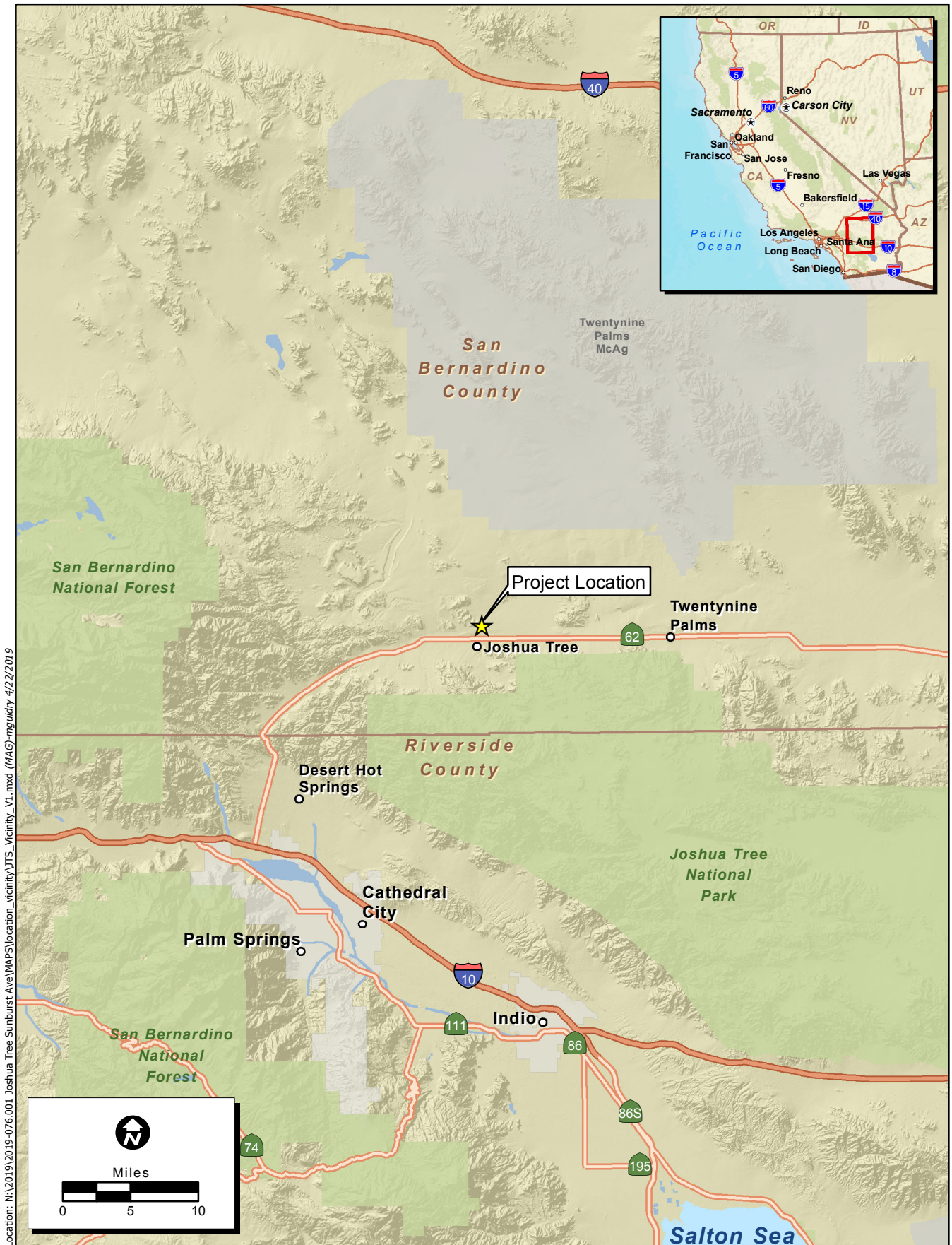
The proposed undertaking includes construction of a Class I Bike Path and a Class II Bike Lane along an approximately two-mile long segment of Sunburst Avenue between SR-62 to the south and Calle Los Amigos to the north, in the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree (Figure 1). As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Joshua Tree North, California topographic quadrangle map (1972), the Project Area is located in Sections 24 and 25 of Township 1 North, Range 6 East of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 2,741 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 2,693 feet AMSL. Several seasonal drainages cross the Project Area. Sediments in the area consist of Pleistocene and Recent Quaternary alluvial sediments and Pleistocene older alluvial sediments, composed of sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Dibblee 1967). Vegetation within the Project Area consists primarily of creosote, bursage, and Joshua tree. Sediments within the Project Area are highly disturbed due to road construction and road shoulder maintenance. At the time of the cultural resources field survey, ground visibility was overall very good (approximately 95-percent visibility).

2.1 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria



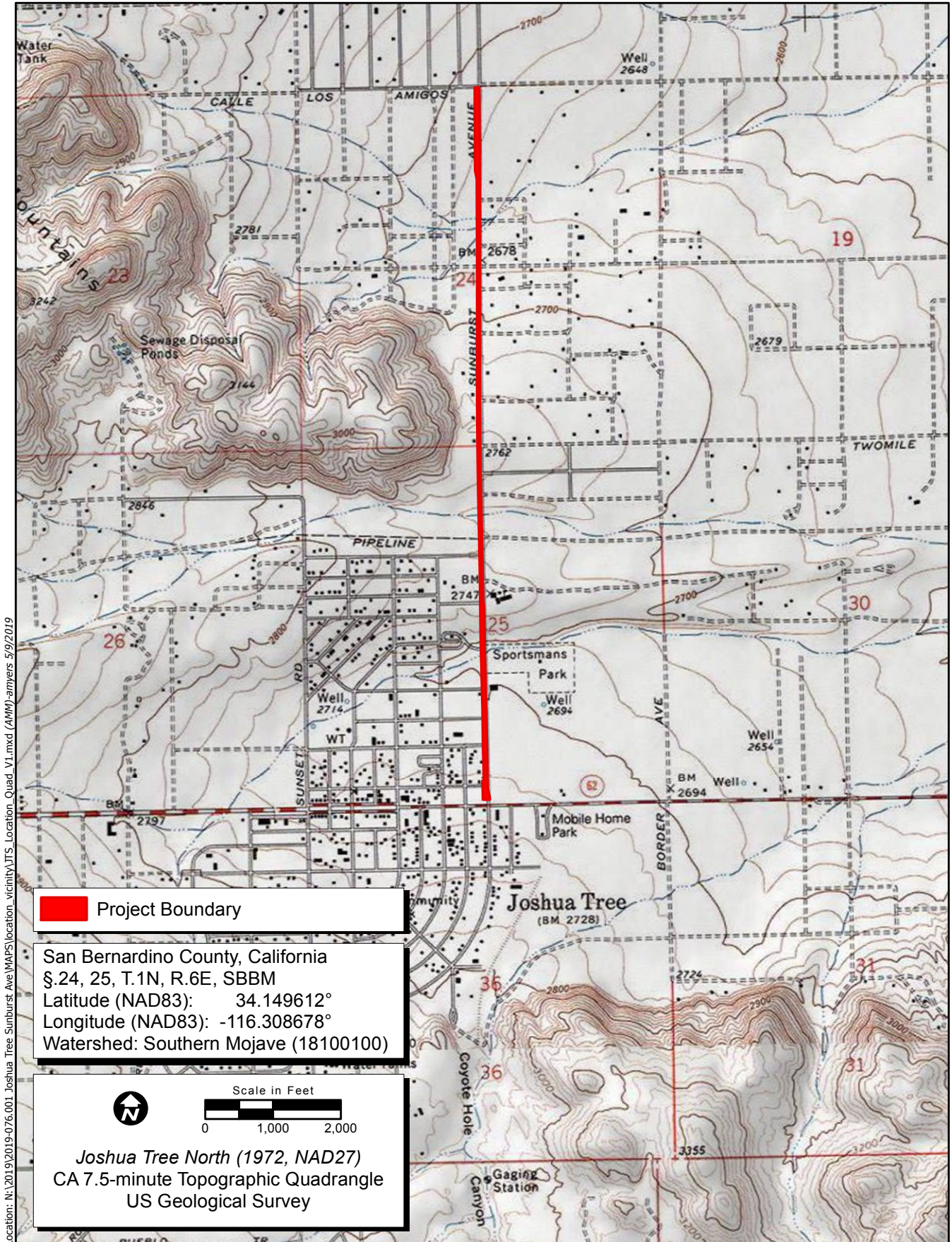
Location: N:\2019\2019-076.001 Joshua Tree Sunburst Ave\MAPS\location_vicinity\UTS_Vicinity_V1.mxd (MAG.mxd) 4/22/2019

Map Date: 4/22/2019

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

2019-076.001 Joshua Tree Sunburst Ave



Map Date: 5/9/2019
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright © 2018 Garmin
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Figure 2. Project Location
 2019-076.001 Joshua Tree Sunburst Ave

that define eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

2.2 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File and Native American outreach. Attachment B presents Project Area photographs, and Attachment C presents a site location map and contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 5 [USC]), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Prehistory

The Mojave Desert chronology is based on studies by Earle et al. (1998), Price et al. (2009), and Warren (1984). The temporal units used by Sutton et al. (2007) for the Mojave Desert were termed complexes because it was thought each complex represented a specific cultural adaptation or even a cultural group. However, cultural characteristics may vary within a temporal unit, both temporally and spatially. In the greater Mojave Desert region, the juxtaposition of different foothill- and desert-based adaptive systems and, apparently, of different cultural groups, makes the identification of a single complex as being characteristic of a temporal unit problematic. The temporal units used here are periods based on shifts in projectile point types. Such projectile point changes are used to mark temporal units, since this class of artifacts is the only one that can definitely be said to be characteristic of each temporal unit (period) from the Pleistocene to Spanish contact (Sutton 2017:4). Dates for the periods are from Sutton (2016:267-268). The Mojave Desert chronology is shown in Table 1 and each period is discussed below.

Table 1. Mojave Desert Chronology

Period	Years
Clovis Period	12,000 to 9500 BC
Lake Mojave Period	9500 to 7000 BC
Pinto Period	8250 to 2500 BC
Gypsum Period	2500 BC to AD 225
Rose Spring Period	AD 225 to 1100
Late Prehistoric Period	AD 1100 to AD 1769
Mission Period	AD 1769 to AD 1835

Although there is archaeological evidence for human occupation before 12,000 BC elsewhere in the Americas, no cultural material dating to the time before the Clovis Period has been found in the Mojave Desert.

3.1.1 Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

Clovis Period (Fluted Point Complex) (12,000 to 9500 BC)

The Clovis Period was an era of environmental transition between the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. The Clovis Period within the Mojave Desert is represented by fluted projectile points that were used by big game hunters. Fluted projectile points, including both Clovis points and Great Basin Corner-Notched points, were hafted to the end of a throwing spear. Fluted points have been discovered along the shores of former pluvial lakes at China Lake Naval Weapons Station and Edwards Air Force Base. There are two sites at China Lake with Clovis points, as well as Lake Mojave points. Thus, it is not known if other artifacts at these sites are associated with Clovis Period or Lake Mojave Period, or both. All other Clovis points in the Mojave Desert occur as isolated surface finds (Sutton 2018). It is thought that the Clovis groups consisted of small bands of hunters who followed big game herds.

Early and Middle Holocene

The people who occupied the Mojave Desert during the Early and Middle Holocene are thought to be descended from the Clovis megafauna hunters, who adapted to warming and drying conditions after the ice age ended. During the Early Holocene, the focus was on hunting artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep) around the remnant lakes. During the warm arid conditions of the Middle Holocene, these groups became more generalized foragers, who hunted and trapped large, medium, and small mammals and added plant foods to the diet.

Lake Mojave Period (9500 to 7000 BC)

During the Early Holocene the climate became warmer and drier, resulting in a changing distribution of floral and faunal communities. However, there were still remnant pluvial lakes at this time. Lake Mojave Period sites are typically (but not exclusively) found around the margins of ancient lakes. The Lake Mojave

tool assemblages include Great Basin Stemmed series projectile points, including Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. The shift from fluted points to stemmed points may indicate a shift from hunting megafauna to hunting artiodactyls. Sutton (2018) says that the fluted points were used on thrusting spears in an intercept hunting strategy, while the stemmed points of the Lake Mojave period were likely used on smaller spears launched with a spear-thrower (atlatl). Other flaked-stone tools include crescents (eccentrics), leaf-shaped bifaces (cutting and piercing tools), formed unifaces including large-domed scrapers and small beaked engravers, and cores from which flakes could be removed as needed. The cores were also used as tools (Sutton 2018). Ground stone implements occur in small numbers during this time (Warren 2002) and indicate the addition of hard seeds in the diet. It appears that Lake Mojave groups gradually adapted to a desiccating environment, resulting in shifts in technology and subsistence, with exploitation of additional ecozones.

Pinto Period (8250 to 2500 BC)

Pinto points first appear about 8250 BC. The Pinto Period overlaps in time with the Lake Mojave Period because both Great Basin Stemmed points and Pinto points occur during the overlapping period of time (8250 to 7000 BC). The Pinto Period was a time of increasing aridity culminating in the Mid-Holocene Warm Period, circa (ca.) 5500-2500 BC. The disappearance of lakes was followed by a great reduction in streams and springs. By the end of the period, water could be obtained only at a small number of springs. The desert vegetation community similar to that of today developed during this period. Sites associated with this era are usually found in open settings, in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity, such as fossil stream channels and springs. Increasing amounts of ground stone tools suggest increasing use of small seeds. Artiodactyl hunting continued, but increasing aridity reduced the number of deer available. Small animals such as rabbit, rodent, reptile, and fresh water mussel resources are present in significant quantities. The artifact assemblage is similar to the Lake Mojave assemblage. Pinto projectile points replaced Lake Mojave points and Silver Lake points, and crescents and engravers were no longer used. Drills were added to the assemblage and the number of ground stone tools increased (Warren 2002). Warren (2002:139) sees the shift in projectile point types and the increasing use of plant foods during the Pinto Complex as resulting from decreasing numbers of artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep) during this warm, dry period. Pinto points may have been more efficient in taking artiodactyls because the shouldered Pinto points stayed inside the animal after it was shot (Warren 2010).

Late Holocene

Annual rainfall increased and resource productivity improved significantly at the beginning of the Late Holocene after about 4500 BP (ca. 2500 BC). During the Late Holocene there is an increase in population, along with increasing sedentism and intensification of resource use in and around the Mojave Desert. Three periods were defined within the Late Holocene in the Mojave Desert: the Gypsum Period (ca. 2500 BC to AD 225), the Rose Spring Period (roughly equivalent to Warren's Saratoga Springs Period, ca. AD 225 to 1100), and the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. AD 1100 to 1769) (Sutton 2016; Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984). Each period has characteristic projectile point types. The settlement system seen in the Mission Period with permanent villages, especially along the valley margins, and temporary camps for collecting resources within the village's territory likely began to develop during the Gypsum Period.

Gypsum Period (ca. 2500 BC to AD 225)

During the Gypsum Period, the artifact assemblage included Elko and Gypsum dart points and bifaces. Ground stone milling tools become relatively commonplace. The subsistence pattern, based on material found in temporary camps in the desert, included generalized hunting activities (large, medium, and small mammals and desert tortoise) and seed processing, indicated by more numerous milling stones than in previous periods. Mesquite, located in high water table areas, may have been an important resource during Gypsum times. Quartz crystals, paint, and rock art indicate ritual activities (Sutton 2017:9).

Rose Spring Period (ca. AD 225 to 1100)

The Rose Spring Period is also known as the Saratoga Spring Period. The bow and arrow were introduced in the Mojave Desert at the beginning of the Rose Spring Period circa AD 225. Rose Spring and Eastgate arrow points were used, along with Cottonwood Triangular points beginning around AD 900. Other artifacts include stone knives and drills, bone awls, and ground stone tools.

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. AD 1100 to 1769)

Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points were used during the Late Prehistoric Period. The rest of the Rose Spring artifact assemblage continued into the Late Prehistoric period with the addition of pottery. Bedrock mortars, indicating intensive acorn use, may have been used earlier in the late Holocene, but were numerous in the residential bases and villages in the desert margin. Some desert floor sites also featured bedrock mortars or portable mortars and pestles.

Mission Period (AD 1769 to 1835)

The Mission Period begins with the Portola Expedition in AD 1769, which established the first permanent Spanish presence in California. Franciscan friars established missions at San Gabriel (AD 1771) and San Fernando (AD 1797) (Castillo 1978). The first written historical information about Native Americans in the Mojave Desert region dates from the 1770s, during the Mission Period. Ethnohistorical documentation from this period includes mission records and the accounts of Spanish friars and soldiers.

Other Temporal Units

Sutton (2018) recently proposed new temporal units consisting of patterns and phases with dating based on BP, rather than BC, for the Late Pleistocene through the Middle Holocene. In Sutton's new scheme, the Clovis Period is now the Lakebed Pattern, which is divided into Lakebed I (11,600 to 11,000 BP) Phase and Lakebed II (11,000 to 10,200 BP) Phase. The Lake Mojave Period is the Lake Mojave Pattern with Lake Mojave I (10,200 to 9300 BP) and Lake Mojave II (9300 to 8500 BP) Phases. The Pinto Period is the Pinto Pattern with Pinto I (8500 to 7500 BP), Pinto II (7500 to 5000 BP), and Pinto III (5000 to 4000 BP) Phases. Note that in this new chronology, the Lake Mojave Pattern does not overlap in time with the Pinto Pattern. Sutton's new chronology is not used in this research design since it has not yet been evaluated by other archaeologists who specialize in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene of the Mojave Desert.

3.2 Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located north of the community of Joshua Tree, in the Mojave Desert, near the territorial junction of the Chemehuevi group of southern California Native Americans. This group is likely to have utilized resources in the Project Area vicinity prior to contact with Europeans, which took place around AD 1769.

3.2.1 Chemehuevi

The Chemehuevi are one of 16 identified linguistic Southern Paiute groups, and likely originated in the Great Basin. The main territory occupied by the Southern Paiute-Chemehuevi group was west of the Colorado River, extending approximately from present-day Blythe to just north of Needles, and into California halfway to Twentynine Palms (Kelly and Fowler 1986; Earle 1997). Despite wide territory, the population likely never exceeded 800 people (Miller and Miller 1967). The name Chemehuevi is a Mohave word, possibly meaning “mixed with all”, but they call themselves Nuwuwu, or “the people” (Laird 1976; Elzinga 2007). The Chemehuevi language is a nearly extinct dialect of the Ute language of the Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan stock, which extends from the Great Basin of North America through Mexico (University of California, Berkeley 2018).

Although the Chemehuevi hunted large game, small game was the chief source of protein and included rabbits, wood rats, mice, gophers, squirrels, chipmunks, and birds. Plant foods included pinyon nuts, roots, agave, seeds, and berries. Some horticulture was being practiced at the time of Spanish contact in the 1770s (Earle 1997). Settlement was mobile and scattered, with recurrent residence in specific locations. Individual households grouped together in assemblages that traveled as units on hunting and gathering trips (Kelly and Fowler 1986). Structures varied according to the season. During the winter, the Chemehuevi lived in earth-covered dwellings or caves. In warmer months, many lived under trees, sometimes with extra brush added for denser shade (Kelly and Fowler 1986).

Like their neighbors and allies, the Mohave, song plays an important role in the social structure and dynamic of the Chemehuevi. Hunting territory and clan affiliation are defined in songs passed in a patriarchal line and include four song cycles: Salt, Mountain Sheep, Deer, and Shaman (Press 1980). The song cycles are tied to topography and landmarks, and delineate boundaries for hunting and ceremony. Among these ceremonies is a multiple-day journey of singing Salt Songs and corresponding movement across the southwestern United States meant to guide spirits to the afterlife. Songs and sets of songs are timed to correspond with travel to specific geographical points creating a “songscape” (Stoffle et al. 1997). The route that is created by this ritual is called the Salt Song Trail. It begins and ends at the Bill Williams Fork in Arizona and traverses portions of southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, Death Valley, and southern California (Laird 1967; Stoffle and Arnold 2003).

In 1867, Chemehuevi living near the Colorado convergence became involved in a plot with the Paiutes to acquire wives from Chemehuevi allies, the Mohave. The resulting conflict drove the Chemehuevi from the convergence to the California desert. A number of the displaced proceeded south to as far away as the Oasis at Twentynine Palms, a former Serrano camp that had been abandoned following a smallpox outbreak. The Oasis became a permanent part of their seasonal migration, as well as Bear Valley, Banning, and Indio during various harvests. Most of those who came to the Oasis remained there long after other

Chemehuevi had returned to the Colorado River, despite the return of some Serrano and the installation of several white settlements. Following a scandal among the Indian population at the Oasis in 1909, members of the Chemehuevi from that area began to move to Indio or to the Morongo Reservation. The last member left the Oasis in 1913 (Miller and Miller 1967).

Beginning as early as the end of the eighteenth century, the Southern Paiute-Chemehuevi were being enslaved or baptized in Spanish settlements. In response, some Chemehuevi raided travelers along the Old Spanish Trail from the 1850s to the early 1870s. During that time, efforts were made to settle the Chemehuevi on the Colorado River Reservation, but many resisted relocation until the twentieth century. Old World diseases had taken their toll on the population. In addition, members of the tribe were lost after being taken as prisoners of war and exchanged with the Spanish in an active slave trade in what became a common occurrence among themselves, their allies, and their enemies. The early 1900s saw the establishment of a number of small reservations in Utah for the Southern Paiute, including the Chemehuevi, though some of the desert populations have been reported to have settled in the Morongo Reservation in California (Miller and Miller 1967; Kelly and Fowler 1986). A population count, taken in 1980, numbered the Southern Paiute-Chemehuevi at approximately 124 (Kelly and Fowler 1986). More recently, in the 1990s and early 2000s, surviving Chemehuevi have recorded and analyzed the ceremonial Salt Songs. The documentation of the songs' descriptions of places and religious ceremony are an effort to re-establish claims on ancestral lands and educate the greater public about Native American issues (Jolivéte 2006).

3.2.2 Serrano

The Project Area is located within the territory known to have been occupied by the Serrano group of Native Americans at the time of contact with Europeans, around AD 1769. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats

(Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and Euro-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Geronimo Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3 History

The first European to visit Alta California (the area north of Baja California) was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542. Sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage, Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. In 1579, the English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of Alta California began with a land expedition led by Spanish army captain Gaspar de Portolá. In 1769, Portolá and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay area. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population to Catholicism, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars built 21 missions in Alta California, beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the missions in San Rafael and Sonoma, founded in 1823. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel began in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was built in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey began in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Gudde 1998).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River

near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present asistencia within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built ca. 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles.

The Spanish period, which had begun in 1769 with the Portolá expedition, ended in 1821 with Mexican independence. After Mexico became independent from Spain, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government secularized the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants, or ranchos (Robinson 1948). Rancho owners sometimes lived in one of the towns, such as San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), or Los Angeles, but often resided in an adobe house on their own land.

The Mexican Period, which began with independence from Spain in 1821, continued until the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the Territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 led to statehood in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult for their owners to pay the new American taxes on their thousands of acres. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. Foreclosures and land sales eventually resulted in the transfer of most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

During the Spanish and Mexican periods, arid and semi-arid areas like present day Joshua Tree saw little activity because of their distance from the coast and the missions, and also because of the somewhat unsuitable conditions for large populations due to the low water supply and poor soil conditions. In an effort to populate and develop these public lands of the Western United States, two laws were passed by the U.S. Congress: the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Desert Land Act of 1877 (Robinson 1948). Under the Homestead Act of 1862 any U.S. citizen, or intended citizen, could file an application to claim 160 acres of surveyed Government land. For the next five years, the homesteader had to build a house, live on the property, and cultivate the land. After five years, the homesteader could file for a patent (federal deed) for the land by submitting proof of residency and the required improvements to a local land office. Under the Desert Land Act of 1877, a maximum of 640 acres at \$1.25 an acre was promised to those who would irrigate, farm, and develop the land within three years (Robinson 1948).

Desert Land Entry claims were made as early as 1888, although almost all were cancelled or relinquished. The earliest Homestead claims were filed in 1911, with patents issued beginning in 1916. In 1936, Joshua Tree National Monument was established to the southeast of the community of Joshua Tree, drawing

many visitors, but few who were willing to inhabit the area. Public land was no longer available for transfer into private ownership (except for mining claims and certain small tracts) after 1935 (Robinson 1948:175). However, as a result of the Small Tracts Act of 1938, small parcels that are isolated or difficult to manage, or were being used by nonfederal entities who believed they had a right to do so, were made available for sale (GAO 2001). Few individuals took advantage of the Small Tracts Act until after World War II (WWII) when small-tract patents increased (Bureau of Land Management 2010). In 1941, the population of Joshua Tree was forty-nine. By 1947 the population reached just over 550 (Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce n.d.).

After WWII, what began as a town containing only 49 people and 22 occupied buildings had quickly grown into a small community with a post office, a library, a Chamber of Commerce, a market, and 144 miscellaneous buildings that included homes, ranches, and businesses. The area was popular for turkey farming, boasting over 47,600 turkeys at its height. Today, there are no turkey farms, but visitors will see the occasional wild turkey roaming through town (Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce n.d.). Turtle races, involving the Desert Tortoise, were a popular event from the late 1940s through 1973, when the passage of the Endangered Species Act prohibited the use of the now endangered Desert Tortoise. From 1973 to 1975, turtle races continued using local box turtles, until public outrage put a demise to the “sport” (Chelette 2000).

Today, the community of Joshua Tree encompasses 96 square miles of land in unincorporated San Bernardino County. The 9,000 individuals residing in the community are largely artists, retirees, telecommuters, and employees of Joshua Tree National Park. Joshua Tree serves as the Western Gateway to Joshua Tree National Park and is home to the Joshua Tree National Park Visitors Center, which attracts thousands of visitors each year (Chelette 2000).

3.4 Road Development Context

Following is a brief context of the theme of road development specifically during the period of time Sunburst Avenue was constructed and used. The context is included to better understand the social and economic factors associated with road development and how the resources fit within that context.

Road development in the U.S. primarily consisted of expanding local urban streets, utilitarian in design and function, in the eastern U.S. and moving westward across the nation. California roadways, in particular, largely consisted of dirt utilitarian roads for use by horse-drawn conveyances (buggies and wagons) from the period of the Gold Rush through the turn of the twentieth century. From 1890 to 1926, the groundwork was laid for the modern road network, largely due to a number of factors including the advent of the pneumatic tire and the expansion of production of the affordable personal automobile (the Ford Model T being the industry leader). These new convenient modes of transportation began to compete with the railroad system, which consisted of several hundred thousand miles of track in the U.S.. The railroads had previously been considered the most efficient and reliable mode of transportation and shipping. The increasing use of automobiles led automobile and automobile accessory manufacturers to usher in the “Good Roads Movement” (Marriott 2010).

The Good Roads Movement was first advocated by bicycle organizations seeking hard-surfaced roads. Automobile industry advocates, however, quickly found the development of a better planned road

network a greater concern. Despite national efforts to develop hard-surface roads, the prohibitive cost caused a priority shift in the Good Roads Movement from hard-surface roads to a well-planned road network. In California, many of these road networks began to be constructed during the late part of the nineteenth century and into the early part of the twentieth century, particularly in rural areas.

Rural road development was crucial for the expansion of agricultural lands because farmers and ranchers needed a better network of roads to transport their crops or goods from the farms and fields to train stations for transport. Prior to the Good Roads Movement, rural farmers depended on extremely underdeveloped roads, consisting mostly of known paths or routes to get to those stations while access to urban or other rural areas was limited because existing road networks often did not connect easily with each other. The agricultural industry began to flourish with use of the new road networks as a result of the Good Roads Movement. Light-duty developed roads were constructed and used by rural farmers and ranchers to transport their goods not only to local train stations but, through the new network of improved roads, to other urban areas or even other rural towns (Marriott 2010).

Eventually, by the latter part of the Good Roads Movement from 1910 to 1926, major intrastate and interstate highways, and even transcontinental highways such as the Lincoln Highway, were constructed. These large networks of roads were primarily in response to the occurrence of World War I and the nation's realization that if the war was ever fought on U.S. soil, the existing road networks could not support the necessary military mobilization for the war effort. Therefore, better connectivity in large roads and urban centers became a top priority toward the end of the Good Roads Movement. Early highways were developed throughout California and the rest of the nation. These highways were built to allow quicker transportation across all-weather road surfaces from city to city. Pavement quickly became the new medium for these longer highways. Eventually, the early highways throughout the nation, including California, became the basis for the U.S. highway system that was established in 1926. The objective of the new system was to fix the confusion of named roads and route markings that troubled travelers along these longer roads and highways by developing an interstate/intrastate route numbering system.

Prior to the advent of the U.S. highway system, most roads were named depending on the location of the segment of road. The names would often change as roads extended in length depending on the county or city, causing a great deal of confusion. The U.S. highway numbering system was designed so longer highways and routes that crossed state lines would no longer be named roads, but would instead have a uniform set of numbers. Under the system, the highways were numbered so that even-numbered routes would run east-west while odd-numbered routes would run north-south. The U.S. highway numbering system continues in use (although no new numbers were added after 1956) and laid the framework for the modern interstate freeway network (Hokanson 1999). The route numbering system for the interstate system is the opposite of the U.S. highway system.

In 1964, the California Division of Highways began a major campaign to modernize the highway system in California. The first step in this process was, again, to provide consistent numbering for the state's highways. In addition to renumbering existing highways in California, the Division of Highways designated additional roads as part of the state highway system network. Many existing roads were upgraded to highway status, given a state route number, and improved to meet California State Highways standards.

3.5 Transmission Line Context

The following broad historical overview of electric transmission is included to provide a sense of the historical developments, techniques, and significant events associated with electric transmission systems. Specific historical accounts and important information about electric transmission systems are often not documented in the historical record because these types of systems primarily serve a utilitarian function and their historical developments through time are linked to the service they provide. In order to assess whether or not a specific electric transmission line is relevant within the historical developments of these types of utilities, it is important to identify the major significant events of electric transmission, important companies, and other developments through time in addition to the property specific information identified during focused archival research.

3.5.1 Early Electric Transmission

Stephen Gray is generally credited with discovering electric transmission in the 1700s (Adams 2010). Gray originally transmitted electricity vertically because, at the time, there was no way to prevent the electric charge from transmitting down the electrical supports. In other words, insulators were not invented yet. Eventually, with the help of wealthy scientist Granville Wheler, Gray was able to transmit electricity horizontally using silk thread to hold the wire. Utilizing this method, Gray and Wheler were able to transmit an electric current several hundred feet, which led to many breakthroughs in electric transmission during the following years (Adams 2010).

The telegraph is one of the most important inventions in the development of electric transmission systems because it required the use of long-range transmission lines to transmit a message. Many versions of the telegraph were invented between 1749 and 1837 when Samuel Morse first demonstrated his new version (Adams 2010). Morse's telegraph allowed a user to transmit a message, in the form of electrical impulses that triggered a pencil on the receiving end to draw a series of dots and lines, over a maximum distance of approximately 10 miles (Meyers 1972). It was not long after Morse's improvement to the telegraph that the federal government became involved in electric transmission. In 1843, Congress passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 to Samuel Morse to build a telegraph line connecting Washington and Baltimore (Meyers 1972). The transmission line was originally designed to be underground, but difficulties in welding the conduit pipes together without destroying the conductor wire led to a halt in the project. Eventually, Morse and his associates decided to stand the pipes, which were originally designed to act as conduits underground, and erect and align them with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad right-of-way. Morse then installed insulators around the conductors and strung the wire across the poles. The completion of this line in 1844 marked the first long-distance overhead electric transmission line in the United States (Meyers 1972).

3.5.2 Electric Transmission in California

The number of electric utility companies in California significantly increased in the 1880s to meet the demand of the growing population and widespread use of Thomas Edison's new version of the incandescent light bulb (Adams 2010). Electric utility companies prior to the 1880s typically used low-voltage direct currents (DC), also invented by Edison, which transmitted electricity only about three miles.

Since the electricity could not travel a long distance, only urban, densely populated areas could economically be served by these electric companies. Despite the limitations of DC systems, the California Electric Light Company of San Francisco was the first to begin installing long-distance electric transmission lines in California in 1879 (Adams 2010).

The alternating current (AC) system was developed later by Nikola Tesla and William Stanley (of the Westinghouse Company) and was more powerful than the DC system with the capability of transmitting higher voltages of electricity a significantly further distance (Adams 2010). California first saw use of the AC system when electrical engineer Almerian Decker and his partners opened the San Antonio Light and Power Company and in 1892 transmitted electricity over 14 miles in Pomona (JRP 2007). In 1895 the Folsom power plant, designed by James Lighthipe of General Electric, produced and transmitted power to Sacramento approximately 22 miles away (JRP 2007). By the end of the 1890s, several cities in California began to use AC systems in their power plants because of the capability to transmit electricity longer distances. Another new invention in electrical transmission and distribution was the “converter”, also called the transformer. Transformers are designed to reduce high electrical voltages passing along transmission lines to lower voltages to be safely distributed to residences or businesses (Adams 2010).

Electric transmission lines throughout California continued to grow in length significantly into the twentieth century. In 1899, the Edison Electric Company, predecessor of Southern California Edison (SCE), used glazed porcelain insulators to hold the conductor wire, which allowed construction of an 83-mile-long electric transmission line from the Santa Ana River to Los Angeles, which was the longest line at the time (Adams 2010). The length of electric transmission lines continued to increase over the next decade. In 1901, the Bay Counties Power Company constructed a 142-mile-long electric transmission line from the Colgate Powerhouse in the Sierra Nevada to Oakland. John Debo Galloway was the engineer who designed the 142-mile-long transmission line, which is given credit for being the longest in the world at the time. Galloway was a major pioneer in the design of electric transmission lines in California (Adams 2010).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Dr. Roger Mason, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist and Field Director Robert Cunningham. This report was prepared by Staff Archaeologist Robert Cunningham and Senior Archaeologist Wendy Blumel, RPA.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983. Dr. Mason is the author of hundreds of reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Ms. Blumel is a RPA with 10 years of experience in cultural resource management. She meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist and is

experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resource management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents.

Mr. Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 10 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. He holds a BA degree in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

4.2 County Records Search Information

Prior to the field survey, San Bernardino County Department of Public Works provided information to ECORP regarding previously recorded resources in the project vicinity. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites or historic-period (i.e., over 50 years in age) resources within a one-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1955 USGS Joshua Tree, California (15-minute scale)
- 1972 USGS Joshua Tree North, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1978 USGS Joshua Tree North, California (7.5-minute scale)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1967, 1970, 1989, 1994, and 1995 to present were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2019, University of California Santa Barbara [UCSB] Library 2019).

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC in Sacramento, California, was requested by ECORP in May 2019. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 or Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is attached (Attachment A).

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California Public Resources Code as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or

determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of AB 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California Public Resources Code, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

4.4 Field Methods

Archaeological field work was conducted by an ECORP archaeologist on May 7, 2019 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey. The Project Area was examined for the presence of cultural artifacts and features by walking along the east and west sides of the 1,600-foot segment of Sunburst Avenue (the Project Area). Notes and photographs were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area.

Newly-discovered cultural resources were assigned a unique temporary number based on the project name and the order in which they were found (i.e., SB-001). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with two- to five-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for each of the resources identified and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field. All DPR 523 records and maps prepared by ECORP are located in confidential Attachment C.

Previously recorded cultural resources located within the Project Area were revisited to assess any changes including man-made or naturally occurring disturbance and/or damage. Digital photographs were taken and features were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS. Previously recorded sites were updated to note any changes since the site had been originally recorded using DPR 523 Continuation Sheets (see Attachment C).

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 County Records Search Information

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs, and historical maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The records search results provided to ECORP by the County indicated that 16 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project Area between 1974 and 2013. Of these, four studies overlapped portions of the Project Area (Suss 1974; San Bernardino County Museum Association 1975; Bray 2009; Puckett 2013). Details of all 16 investigations are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number SB-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
00239	Suss, Terry	<i>Joshua Basin County Water District Improvements, Environmental Impact Report, Historical – Archaeological.</i>	1974	Yes
00255	San Bernardino County Museum Association	<i>Historic Resources Evaluation For The Wayne A. Clark, Specific Plan, Joshua Tree.</i>	1975	Yes
00436	Hearn, Joseph E.	<i>Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment for Joshua Tree Park And Recreation District Projects.</i>	1976	No
00471	Hearn, Joseph E.	<i>Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of ten Acre Parcel, No. 602-381-10, Joshua Tree Area.</i>	1977	No
00478	Hearn, Joseph E.	<i>Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Quail Wash (Coyote Creek) Channel Project.</i>	1977	No
01137	Lerch, Michael K.	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sunset Housing Project, Morongo Basin Retirement Housing Association.</i>	1981	No
02147	Heizer, Robert F. And C.W. Clewlow, Jr.	<i>Prehistoric Rock Art of California.</i>	1973	No
02147	Unknown	<i>Chambers Well CA-SBR-280 Supplemental Documentation and Notes.</i>	n.d.	No
03382	Love, Bruce	<i>Copper Mtns Basin Water Treatment Facilities, Joshua Basin Water District, San Bernardino, Ca.</i>	1999	No
04481	Sylvia, Barbara	<i>HPSR For Minor Widening Of SR 62 Between Sunny Vista Road & Hallee Road, Town Of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, Ca.</i>	2003	No
05360	Wetherbee, Matthew	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Joshua Basin Water District Well 17 Alternative Project Joshua Tree Area San Bernardino County, California.</i>	2005	No
05963	Tsunoda, Koji	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program for Pole #A13721271E on Private Land (WO#4750-0081, JO#2144) and Pole #A13721477E on Public Land Managed by San Bernardino Flood Control (WO#4750-0081, JO#2145), on the Devers-High Desert-Terawind-Yucca 115kV Circuit, San Bernardino County, California.</i>	2008	No
06257	Bray, Madeleine	<i>Phase I Archaeological Assessment Of Approximately 160 Acres for the Joshua Basin Project, San Bernardino County, California.</i>	2008	No
06389	No data	No data	No data	No

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number SB-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
07078	Bray, Madeleine	<i>Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Joshua Basin Water District Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project, Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CA).</i>	2009	Yes
07683	Puckett, Heather	<i>Bonair, 6225 Sunburst Street, Joshua Tree, California 92252.</i>	2013	Yes

The records search also determined that 39 previously recorded historic-period cultural resources are located within one mile of the Project Area. Of these 39 previously recorded resources, two are located within the Project Area. These consist of a segment of historic-period Sunburst Avenue (P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H) and a historic-period GLO Survey marker (P36-020672). The remaining 37 resources are comprised of eight pre-contact resources and 29 historic-period resources. Pre-contact resources consist of the Coyote Hole Spring Site; a site comprised of a lithic scatter, pottery sherds, and a metate; a ceramic scatter site; and five lithic scatters. Historic-period resources consist of the Joshua Tree Historic Commercial District and 13 commercial buildings, 12 historic-period road alignments, two historic houses/house remnants, and the remnants of a historic homestead. Details of all 39 previously recorded resources in or within one mile of the Project Area are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
004408H	004408	Historic	House Remnant	No
000216	000216	Pre-contact	Coyote Hole Spring Site (petroglyphs, pictographs, lithic scatters, quartzite choppers, milling features, ceramic scatters, rock circles, rock shelters)	No
000273	000273	Pre-contact	Joshua Tree Pottery Scatter	No
010517H	010517	Historic	Homestead (foundation, refuse deposits)	No
N/A	020666	Pre-contact	Lithic Flake (poss. andesite)	No
N/A	020667	Pre-contact	Lithic Flake (poss. andesite)	No
N/A	020668	Pre-contact	Lithic Flake (poss. andesite)	No
N/A	020672	Historic	GLO Quarter Section Marker	Yes
N/A	023554	Historic	Joshua Tree Historic Commercial District	No
N/A	023555	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
N/A	023556	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023557	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023558	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023559	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023560	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023561	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023562	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023563	Historic	Historic Residence	No
N/A	023564	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023565	Historic	Building Complex (Rental Duplexes and Manager's Residence)	No
N/A	023566	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	023567	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	024648	Historic	Outpost Road	No
015690H	024649	Historic	Bonair Road	No
015691H	024650	Historic	Historic Two-Track Road Segment ("Center Avenue")	No
N/A	024653	Historic	Grand View Circle (Road)	No
N/A	024654	Historic	El Reposo Street	No
N/A	024657	Historic	Valley View Circle (Road)	No
N/A	024658	Historic	Mountain View Circle (Road)	No
015700H	024659	Historic	Sunburst Circle/Sunburst Avenue (Road)	Yes
N/A	024662	Historic	Hallee Road	No
N/A	024667	Historic	Center Street	No
N/A	024673	Historic	Sunset Road	No
N/A	024674	Historic	Veterans Way	No
N/A	024675	Historic	Park Boulevard	No
N/A	027745	Pre-contact	Lithics, pottery sherds, metate	No
N/A	030078	Historic	Historic Commercial Building	No
N/A	060142	Pre-contact	Lithic Core	No

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
N/A	060143	Pre-contact	Lithic Debitage	No

A review of the historic-period maps and historic aerial photographs indicates that a majority of the Project Area was undeveloped desert with scattered rural residences from the 1950s to 2000s. The earliest USGS 15-minute Joshua Tree Quadrangle map (1955) shows that there were few dwellings located along Sunburst Avenue. The road is shown as paved from Twentynine Palms Highway (SR-62) up to the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Plaza Road. North of this point, Sunburst Avenue continues as an unpaved road. Most of the development in the area is depicted southwest of the Project Area. The community of Joshua Tree is identified on the map, and Yucca Valley is depicted to the west. In the 1972 USGS 7.5-minute Joshua Tree North Quadrangle map the entire segment of Sunburst Avenue within the Project Area is shown as a paved road. Additional dwellings are depicted along Sunburst Avenue, particularly along the western edge of the southern portion of Sunburst Avenue. Sportsman Park and an elementary school are now depicted along the eastern side of Sunburst Avenue, and Calle Los Amigos is depicted as an unpaved road. Twentynine Palms Highway is now identified as SR-62. New residential development in the community of Joshua Tree is depicted to the west and southwest. These conditions remain unchanged in the 1978 and 1994 USGS 7.5-minute Joshua Tree North Quadrangle maps.

On historic aerial photographs from 1952, Sunburst Avenue is shown as an unpaved road north of SR-62. This southern section of Sunburst Avenue terminates at the east-to-west trending drainage that crosses through the area. To the west, an unpaved segment of Valley View Street follows a path along the east-facing foot of Bartlett Mountain and eventually follows an alignment similar to that of the northern portion of present-day Sunburst Avenue. In a 1968 aerial photograph, Sunburst Avenue is shown in its present-day alignment and the road is paved. Sportsman Park and the elementary school are visible along the east side of Sunburst Avenue, and an east-to-west trending transmission line crosses through the Project Area, following the southern edge of the east-to-west trending drainage (UCSB Library 2019). These conditions remain unchanged in aerial photographs from 1970. Aerial photographs from 1989, 1995, 2005, and 2010 show increased rural residential development along Sunburst Avenue. Construction of a new school near the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Calle Los Amigos is visible in aerial photographs from 2012 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2019).

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the Sacred Lands File records search were negative, indicating no record for the presence of Native American Sacred Lands within the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of eight Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with SB 18 or AB 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is attached (Attachment A).

5.3 Field Visit Results

On May 7, 2019 an ECORP archaeologist performed a pedestrian survey of the Project Area by walking the entire length of the Project Area, along the east and west sides of Sunburst Avenue. The majority of the Project Area appeared highly disturbed by rural residential development, road shoulder maintenance, and construction of a bike path along the east side of Sunburst Avenue from SR-62 to the elementary school near the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Oleander Drive. Ground visibility for the majority of the Project Area is good (approximately 95 percent). The majority of the Project Area also contains a light scatter of modern refuse including plastics, bottle glass, and non-diagnostic metal fragments.

As a result of the field survey, two historic-period resources (SB-001, SB-002) were recorded. In addition, the two previously recorded resources in the Project Area, a segment of historic-period Sunburst Avenue (P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H) and a historic-period GLO survey marker (P36-020672) were field checked and updated. DPR 523 records for all four resources can be found in Attachment C. No pre-contact sites or isolated finds, and no historic-period isolated finds were identified during the field survey.

5.3.1 Newly Identified Resources

SB-001 is a 1.93-mile segment of a north-to-south trending utility distribution line located along the east side of Sunburst Avenue. Twenty-two poles with historic-period date nails from the 1950s and 1960s were identified on this segment of the utility line. Several of the original poles have been replaced with modern wooden utility poles.

SB-002 is a 45-foot segment of the Hi Desert Leatherneck Yucca 115kV transmission line. This east-to-west trending segment of transmission line is first visible in aerial photographs from 1968 (UCSB Library 2019). This transmission line shares a pole with SB-001 at the point that SB-002 crosses Sunburst Avenue.

5.3.2 Previously Recorded Resources

P36-020672

This site was originally recorded in 2009 and was described as a GLO quarter section survey marker consisting of a bronze medallion affixed to a bent steel pipe (Brock 2009). The site location was revisited by an ECORP archaeologist on May 7, 2019. The ECORP archaeologist was unable to locate the marker. Since 2012 (the last year for which aerial photographs are available), Sunburst Avenue has been widened near a newly constructed school near the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Calle Los Amigos. UTMs provided in the original site record place the marker within the newly widened segment of Sunburst Avenue. The ECORP archaeologist inspected the area and was unable to locate the marker, and it is believed that the marker was removed or paved over during the widening of Sunburst Avenue.

P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H-Sunburst Circle/Sunburst Avenue

This site is a historic-period road segment originally recorded in 2011. The site was described as an asphalt paved road measuring approximately 29 feet wide. The road is identified as Sunburst Circle. Sunburst Circle is the name of the road south of SR-62; however, the original site record also included a 15-meter segment of Sunburst Avenue north of SR-62. The original record notes that the segment north

of SR-62 has paved shoulders. The segment recorded in the original site record consisted of the portions of the road within the SR-62 Caltrans 15-meter right-of-way (Trampier 2011).

An ECORP archaeologist revisited the site on May 7, 2019. This study covered a two-mile segment of the road from SR-62 north to Calle Los Amigos, and included the previously recorded 15-meter segment north of SR-62. Street signs indicate that the segment of road north of SR-62 is named Sunburst Avenue. The segment of road is paved with asphalt. A paved asphalt curb is present along the east side of the road, running from the intersection of SR-62 for 0.5 mile, terminating at an elementary school complex located on the east side of Sunburst Avenue. The majority of the west shoulder is unpaved for the length of the road of the segment. The north end of the segment contains modern improvements near a newly built school near the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Calle Los Amigos. Improvements in this area consists of modern flood control improvements, and a paved curb and sidewalk located along the west road shoulder. The road has also been widened at this location.

A review of historic-period maps and aerial photographs indicate this segment of Sunburst Avenue was an unpaved road in 1952. Sunburst Avenue terminates at the east-to-west trending drainage that crosses through the area. To the west, an unpaved segment of Valley View Street follows a path along the east-facing foot of Bartlett Mountain and eventually follows an alignment similar to that of the northern portion of present-day Sunburst Avenue (UCSB Library 2019). In the 1955 USGS Joshua Tree 15-minute Quadrangle map, the road is shown as paved from Twentynine Palms Highway (SR-62) up to the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Plaza Road. North of this point, Sunburst Avenue continues as an unpaved road. In a 1968 aerial photograph, Sunburst Avenue is shown in its present-day alignment and the entire segment in the Project Area is paved (UCSB Library 2019). On the 1972 USGS Joshua Tree North Quadrangle map, the road is identified as Sunset Avenue.

6.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

6.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to historical resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. Is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. Is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. Has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. Is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a historical resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)]:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a historical resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

6.2 Evaluation

Following is an evaluation of one previously recorded resource (P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H) and two newly recorded resources (SB-001 and SB-002) for inclusion in the CRHR. Previously recorded resource P36-020672 was found to be no longer extant and is therefore not subject to evaluation.

6.2.1 P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H-Sunburst Avenue

This is a two-mile segment of Sunburst Avenue from Twentynine Palms Highway (SR-62) to Calle Los Amigos, in the community of Joshua Tree. The segment is a paved, two-lane road. The road shoulders are mostly unpaved, with the exception of a 0.5-mile asphalt curb on the east side of the road running from SR-62 to an elementary school complex, and a 0.24-mile area containing flood control improvement, and concrete curbs and a sidewalk along the west side of the road, near the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Calle Los Amigos.

As a result of archival research, this road was not identified in available historical documentation as having any significant historical associations. The road was originally developed for access to rural lands with no other significant purpose. No information was found to indicate any important or other historical significance or close association with the road. As such, the road is not associated with any specific historic event or activity and is, therefore, not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1.

Similarly, the lack of historical documentation for this resource makes it clear that no specific individuals or groups of people significant in history are linked with this road. The resource does not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and is, therefore, not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

This resource is currently a paved road that follows the same historical alignment that it did when it was originally constructed prior to 1952. The original road was a dirt "light-duty" road that, through decades of maintenance and repairs, was extended north and converted to the paved road that it is today. The road as it was originally, including its years of maintenance and changes, and as it is now, does not have any significant historical associations and its historical use, construction, improvement, and maintenance is typical among roads. It is not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics. Therefore, this road does not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction, nor does it possess any artistic value. In addition, no archival evidence, or physical aspect of the road, indicates that the site represents the work of a master road engineer or specific construction crew or company. Therefore, this resource is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential in historic roads lies in its alignment and route. This road was recorded relatively accurately in historical topographic maps and thus the information regarding its historical route is provided in the archival record. Furthermore, this site does not possess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, and, accordingly, was not tested. The road does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that isn't already represented in the archival record and, therefore, is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H, does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or potential district.

6.2.2 SB-001

This resource is a 1.93-mile segment of a north-to-south trending utility distribution line located along the east side of Sunburst Avenue. Twenty-two poles with historic-period date nails from the 1950s and 1960s were identified on this segment of the utility line. As a result of focused archival research, historical topographic map review, the earliest record for the distribution line is from 1968. Though it could be older, the distribution line first appears in historic aerial photographs from 1968. The line does not appear on the previous aerial photographs from 1952. Based upon a review of historic aerial photographs and the range of date nails observed in the field, it is likely the distribution line was constructed between 1952 and 1968.

The electric distribution line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1. The distribution line is not significantly associated with the initial development of electric transmission across California, but instead acts as an

expansion to existing electric transmission systems already in place. The expansion served as a way of sustaining a growing population in Joshua Tree and nearby communities, but it did not serve to increase the population or economic strength of the area. Additionally, the distribution line represents one of many electric distribution line systems in California that were built well after the initial period of the development of electric transmission systems, which was between 1890 and 1920. The distribution line is not related to the broad patterns of history associated with the development of electric transmission systems in the United States or California, or as part of the historical developments of SCE.

The electric distribution line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 because focused archival research did not identify a specific individual or group of historical significance associated with the distribution line.

The distribution line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 because the utility poles are of typical design and construction purposed to effectively transmit electricity from a substation and distribute it to area properties. They do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. A number of engineers and designers likely collaborated on the construction of the distribution line. It does not appear that construction of the distribution line is associated with any individuals important to the development and construction of electric utility systems in the U.S. or California or Southern California Edison (SCE). The design, construction techniques, and equipment (e.g., transformers, guy wires, and insulators) used for construction and operation of the distribution line were in existence and operation throughout California and the U.S. for many years prior to the construction of the distribution line. The distribution line is designed to efficiently transmit electricity from a substation and distribute it to homes and properties. The distribution line and its associated poles do not include any unique features that exemplify that purpose other than the typical components already existing on the poles. The distribution line and its components represent standard design, engineering, and construction associated with distribution lines. None of the poles or other components of the distribution line are the best representatives or examples of a particular type of distribution line, pole design, or construction.

The distribution line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 because the distribution line poles have no potential to yield important information. Research is adequate for the distribution line and did not leave any additional unanswered questions or research opportunities. Additional research would not likely provide any significantly new information regarding the distribution line. In addition, the segment of the line within the Project Area has been adequately recorded.

In conclusion, SB-001 (utility distribution line) does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or potential district.

6.2.3 SB-002 – Hi Desert Leatherneck Yucca 115kV Transmission Line (Segment)

This is an east-to-west trending segment of the Hi Desert Leatherneck Yucca 115kV transmission line. As a result of focused archival research and historical topographic map review, the earliest record for the Hi Desert Leatherneck Yucca 115kV Line is from 1968. Though it could be older, the transmission line first appears in historic aerial photographs from 1968. The line does not appear on the previous aerial photographs from 1952, nor does it appear on any USGS topographic maps of the area from 1953 to present. Therefore, it is likely the transmission line was constructed between 1952 and 1968.

SCE electric transmission lines are named based on their connection points. Hi Desert, Leatherneck, and Yucca are all SCE substations. This line was originally known as the Hi Desert Yucca Line but was changed after construction of the Leatherneck substation ca. 2013, when segments of the existing transmission line were used to tie in the Leatherneck substation to the SCE power grid (SCE 2011; Icari 2014). Though this portion of the transmission line may have been originally constructed prior to 1968, it no longer serves the same function nor does it supply the same areas. Its current function is as a double-circuit line, meaning the poles support two separate conductor wire systems that each transmits electricity to and from different locations.

The electric transmission line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1. The transmission line is not significantly associated with the initial development of electric transmission across California, but instead acts as an expansion to existing electric transmission systems already in place. The expansion served as a way of sustaining a growing population in Twentynine Palms and nearby communities, but it did not serve to increase the population or economic strength of the area. Additionally, the transmission line represents one of many electric transmission line systems in California that were built well after the initial period of the development of electric transmission systems, which was between 1890 and 1920. The transmission line is not related to the broad patterns of history associated with the development of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or as part of the historical developments of SCE.

The electric transmission line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 because focused archival research did not identify a specific individual or group of significance associated with the transmission line.

The transmission line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 because the utility poles are of typical design and construction purposed to effectively transmit electricity, and they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. A number of engineers and designers likely collaborated on the construction of the transmission line. It does not appear that construction of the transmission line is associated with any individuals important to the development and construction of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California or SCE. The poles and their components were designed to fit the particular requirements of their specific location along the transmission line systems and included engineering considerations such as environmental setting and costs. The design, construction techniques, and equipment (e.g., conductors, guy wires, and insulators) used for construction and operation of the transmission line were in existence and operation throughout California and the U.S. for many years prior to the construction of the transmission line. The conductors, insulators, foundations, and ground wires used for each of the pole structures are standard construction. The transmission line is designed to efficiently transmit electricity. The transmission line and its associated poles do not include any unique features that exemplify that purpose other than the typical components already existing on the poles. The transmission line and its components represent standard design, engineering, and construction associated with transmission lines. None of the poles or other components of the transmission line are the best representatives or examples of a particular type of transmission line pole design or construction.

The transmission line is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 because the transmission poles have no potential to yield important information. Research is adequate for the transmission line and did not leave

any additional unanswered questions or research opportunities. Additional research would not likely provide any significantly new information regarding the transmission line. In addition, the segment of the line within the Project Area has been adequately recorded.

In conclusion, SB-002 (utility transmission line) does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or potential district.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the Sunburst Avenue Bike Trail Project, a two-mile linear project in the Community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. Two previously recorded resources, a GLO quarter section marker (P36-020672), and Sunburst Avenue (P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H), are located within the Project Area. In addition, two newly identified resources were recorded. SB-001 is a utility distribution line and SB-002 is the Hi Desert Leatherneck Yucca 115kV transmission line. Previously recorded resource P36-020672 was found to be no longer extant. The remaining resources (P36-024659/CA-SBR-15700H, SB-001, and SB-002) were evaluated for their eligibility for the CRHR and were found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Because no Historical Resources as defined by CEQA were identified in the Project Area, the proposed Project would not result in impacts to Historical Resources.

Based on records search information and geologic maps of the area, there is a low potential to encounter subsurface archaeological material in the Project Area. The records search results information provided by the County indicate that eight pre-contact resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area; however, it is unknown if any of those resources contain subsurface deposits. Geologic maps of the area show that the Project Area contains recent and older Pleistocene quaternary alluvium. Older Pleistocene sediments would predate human occupation of the region. While recent Pleistocene sediments are contemporaneous with the earliest known human occupation of the region, sites within areas containing these sediments are typically located on the surface, with a significantly lower potential for subsurface cultural deposits. Holocene sediments are more likely to contain evidence of human occupation than Pleistocene sediments. Additionally, the area contains no bedrock outcrops and does not contain resources (e.g., rivers, lakes, mesquite stands) that would suggest that it was a likely location of resource procurement. Therefore, the potential to encounter prehistoric subsurface cultural deposits is considered to be low.

Although the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is considered to be low, there always remains some potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the project proponent to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to

modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the lead federal agency (if applicable), the City, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment B –Project Area Photographs

Attachment C – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

ATTACHMENT A

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2019-076.001

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Joshua Tree North

Township: 1N **Range:** 6E **Section(s):** 24, 25

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 N. 5th Street

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92373

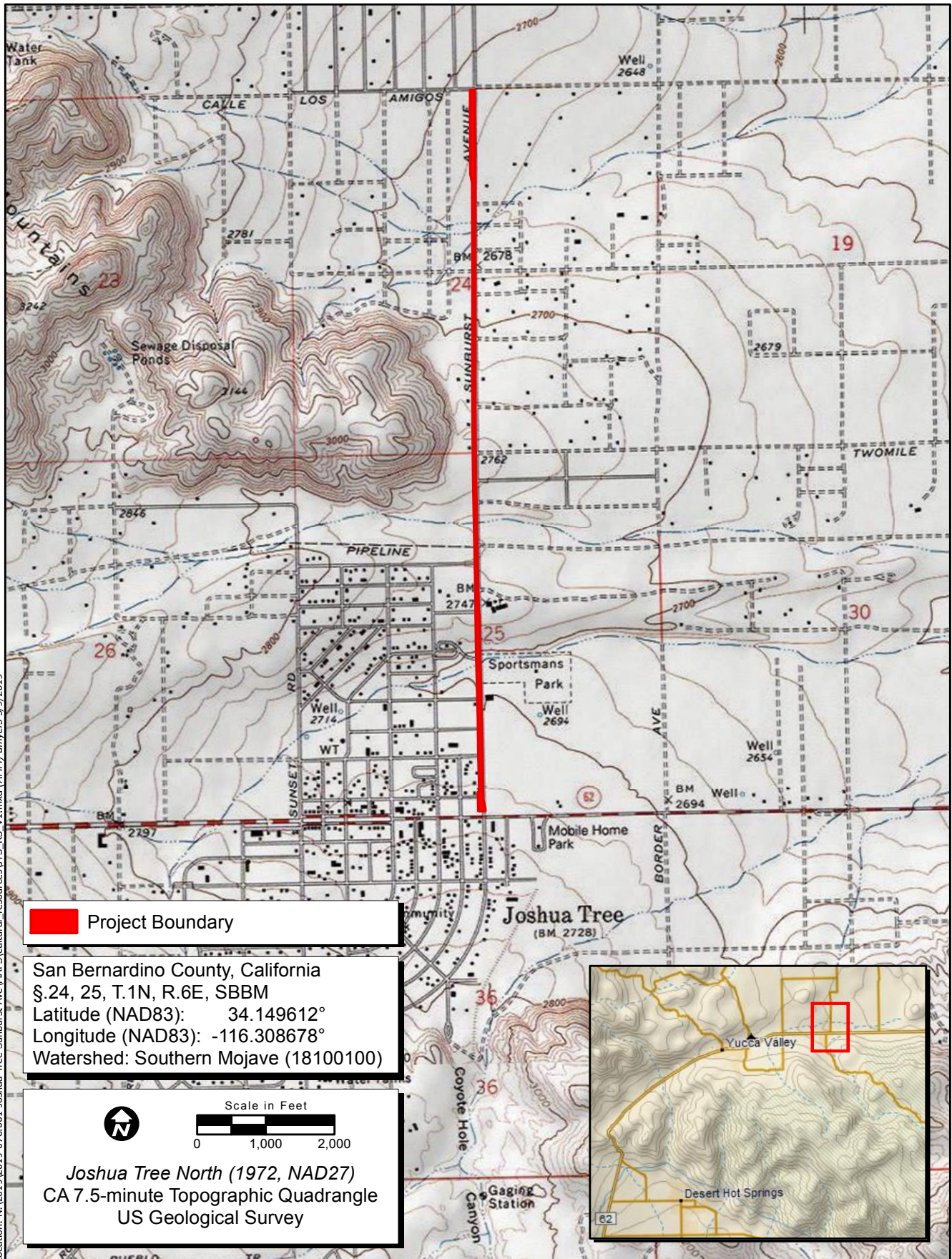
Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP will conduct a cultural resources investigation for an approximately 2.0-mile linear area along Sunburst Avenue in the Community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County. This project is for the proposed construction of a bike lane and bike path along this segment of Sunburst Avenue.

Location: N:\2019\2019-076.001_Joshua Tree Sunburst Ave\MAPS\cultural_resources\JTS_RS_V1.mxd (AMM)-amyers 5/9/2019



Map Date: 5/9/2019

Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2018 Garmin

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ECO-CONSULTING, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search Map

2019-076.001 Joshua Tree Sunburst Ave

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



May 29, 2019

Robert Cunningham
ECORP

VIA Email to: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

RE: 2019-076.001 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/29/2019**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2019-076.001 Project, San Bernardino County.

ATTACHMENT B

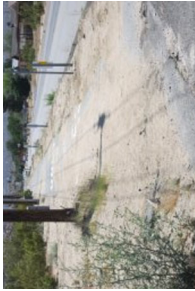
Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Sunburst Avenue Bike Trail

Project Number: 2019-076.001

[illegible]



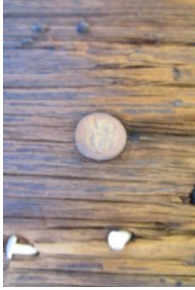
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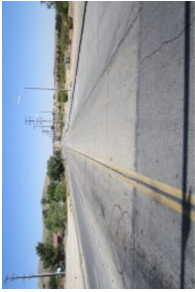
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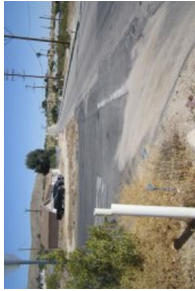
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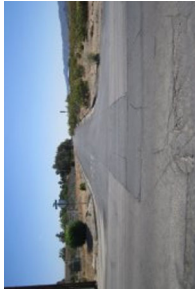
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Attachment C – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records